

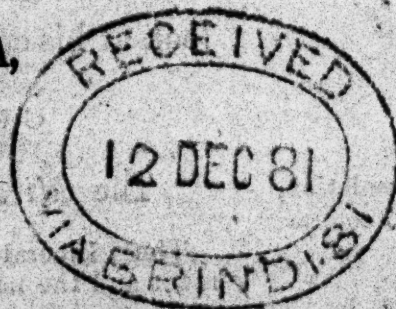
[CONFIDENTIAL.]

SELECTIONS
FROM THE
VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS
PUBLISHED IN THE PANJAB,
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,

OUDH, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RAJPUTANA,

Received up to 15th November, 1881.

POLITICAL.



The *Anjuman-i-Panjab* of the 8th November says that Russia is said to have asked the Khan of Merv to make over his guns to her, obviously in order that he may never be able to raise his head against her. Now that the King of Bukhara is sick, she is thinking of annexing his territories. She would have annexed Bukhara long ago but for the fact that she feels that the other European powers would not approve of this. But there is no doubt that, as soon as the King dies, Bukhara will be made a Russian province. He offered strong resistance to the Russians at first. But since he was defeated by them he has remained silent. He should enter into an alliance with his neighbouring powers, in order that they might interfere on his behalf in case Russia should ever attempt to do any wrong to him. It is surprising that, when she is rapidly extending her conquests

Circulation,
425 copies.

The Russians in Central Asia.

in Central Asia, we are thinking of retiring even from that frontier which is necessary for the defence of India. The present Liberal Government seems to be in favour of masterly inactivity. It is of opinion that it is unnecessary to adopt any precautionary measures until India is actually threatened by an enemy. But obviously this is not the right policy. It is a matter of deep regret that we have abandoned Kandahar. We have lately foolishly withdrawn our troops even from those outposts which we had hitherto retained in our possession. We should adopt that policy which all the other powers at present are pursuing. We look upon the Amir Abdul Rahman Khan as our trustworthy friend, but this yet remains to be seen whether he is really our friend. At present he is acting unjustly towards our own friends :—for instance, look at his conduct towards the ex-Wali of Kandahar.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Circulation,
125 copies.

The *Mirat-al-Hind* for October (received on the 11th November) publishes a long article communicated by Muhammad Murad Ali of Ajmere. The writer states that the late Conservative Government picked a quarrel with the late Amir Sher Ali. The war cost about 39 millions sterling and hundreds of our brave soldiers and officers perished in it. We have derived no substantial advantage from it. We have not retained even a portion of the Afghan territories in our possession. The Conservatives also passed the Arms Act, imposed a license-tax on the traders, and gagged the native press. The natives were dissatisfied with their administration on account of these measures. They thought that if the Liberals came to power all their sufferings would be at an end. Accordingly they prayed for their success at the time of the Parliamentary elections. Heaven granted their prayer. The Liberals were victorious. But it is to be regretted that about one and a half years have elapsed since their accession to power, but they have not yet done anything for the

natives. Mr. Gladstone criticised the acts of the late Government when he was not in office. Now he says that as he is in office, he is bound to maintain the laws of his predecessors. The unfortunate natives have now found out the meaning of the word policy. We are afraid that if they become hopeless, they will now begin to pray for the downfall of the Liberal Government. Mr. Gladstone should pity them and at all events abolish the Press Act, the Arms Act, and the License Tax Act.

The *Vritt Dhára* (published in Marathi at Dhar) of the

Circulation,
150 copies.

The Salt Act.

7th November (received on the 14th
idem) says that the British Govern-

ment has put a stop to all those evils which prevailed under the native rule. But it is to be regretted that the people cannot but curse it every day when they take their food for the heavy duty levied by it on salt. The Karachi correspondent of the *Pioneer* lately contributed a letter to that paper, in which he pointed out how the people were oppressed under the Salt Act. He says that formerly salt was sold at 3 or 4 annas per maund at Karachi, but that now it sells at Rs. 3 per maund. The manufacture of salt does not cost more than 2 annas per maund, but the Government levies a duty of Rs. 2-8 per maund. About one thousand maunds of salt are manufactured every day. It is easy to imagine what a large revenue the Government derives from this article. The correspondent of the *Pioneer* also refers to the case of a poor old woman who took some earth from the ground near her hut and built a hearth out of it. When she lighted a fire in the hearth, some saline substance became separated from the earth. The police charged her with manufacturing salt, and she was sentenced to imprisonment! The *Vritt Dhára* remarks that this is really a terrible state of things. Both the Salt Act itself and the way in which it is worked are equally bad. The Government should take the sufferings of the people into consideration and abolish that Act.

The same paper refers to an order, which is said to have been lately issued by the Director of Public Instruction in Bombay, prohibiting teachers in Government schools from practising private tuition, and approves of the order, on the ground that if a schoolmaster works after school hours, he cannot perform his duties in school with zeal and energy, and that avaricious teachers endeavour to induce their well-to-do pupils to engage them as their private tutors. It is quite true that some teachers get very small salaries which are not sufficient for their support, but then why do they accept such small salaries?

Circulation,
715 copies.

The *Oudh Akhbār* of the 10th November says that the Government is not niggardly in the matter of giving English education to the natives. But there are some men who wish that we should not be able to make any great progress in education like the European nations. These our enemies are endeavouring to lead the Government to believe that, in spite of all its efforts, we shall never be able to appreciate English education. It is now the duty of our countrymen to show that the charge of apathy to education brought against them is unfounded. It is a fact that some pressure is necessary to encourage education among an ignorant and barbarous people. Of course the Government would not be justified in bringing any pressure to bear upon the natives in this matter, but the leaders of the native community and the native associations should do so. The Government has done all it could do to encourage education. It has bestowed high posts on educated natives and also held out similar hopes for the future, although it was not bound to do so. But it is to be regretted that, in spite of all this, a sufficient love of knowledge has not yet been created in the minds of the natives. We are afraid that, if matters show no sign of improvement and the Government

becomes hopeless, it will sooner or later be obliged to withhold the means which it has provided for our education, and then the country will again be plunged into that state of ignorance from which it has just begun to emerge. Some of our countrymen think that the sooner the Government abolishes the colleges the better. They are of opinion that when the Government institutions are abolished, they will feel their want, and then they will establish their own institutions and take the management of their education in their own hands. But they are mistaken. Enlightenment has not yet so far spread among the natives that they may be expected to make their own arrangements for their education.

The *Akhbār-i-Ām* of the 12th November says that the Viceroy's visits to Native States. *Calcutta Statesman* had an interesting article in a late issue on the subject of Viceregal tours in Native States. Before we notice that article, we ask what is the object of the Viceroys of India in making these tours? Is it their object merely to enjoy pleasure, to gratify their curiosity, to have a change of air, or to obtain an insight into the condition of the people? It is generally believed that their object is to make themselves acquainted with the condition of the people. But we regret to say that the way in which the gubernatorial tours are performed defeats that object. Lord Ripon is about to pay a visit to Jaipur. But will he be able to discover the real state of things there? The Jaipur Council has resolved to spend one lakh of rupees on hospitality from the State treasury. Moreover, the people will be compelled by the Darbar to whitewash their houses. The correspondent of the *Statesman* complains that this time the Darbar is going to exercise greater severity than usual. All the people who live outside the town have been ordered to abandon their houses for a short time and to take their lodgings at some other place. This is not the case only with

Circulation,
1,700 copies.

Jaipur, but such things are done in every Native State on the occasion of the visit of a high European officer. The people cannot do anything but simply curse the visitor. When the Viceroy visits a town, he finds houses clean and whitewashed and the people dressed in their best attire, and is induced by outward appearances to imagine that the country is in a happy and prosperous condition. If the principal object of the Viceroy in making these tours is no other than to make himself acquainted with the real condition of the people, that object can be much better attained by reading the newspapers published in the different parts of the country than by these tours as they are at present conducted. The *Indian Mirror* is quite right in saying that sometimes a Native State realizes the money it has had to spend on the reception of a British officer from the people. The *Statesman* states that these Viceregal tours are as it were surgical instruments for cutting the living people, and urges that the Government should inform and assure, by means of a letter, the Native States, and especially the British Residents at these States, who are the root of all the evil, that the Viceroy does not like such costly displays. There is no doubt that such an order is extremely needed. The Governor-General and the Provincial Lieutenant-Governors are changed every five years, and every new Governor-General and Lieutenant-Governor are naturally anxious to visit the country in order to ascertain the condition of the people. These visits entail a large expenditure on the Native States, which can ill afford to bear it. The public often takes the Native States to task for paying low salaries to their officers, and attributes the prevalence of corruption and bribery among these officers to this fact. But what can the poor Rajas and Nawabs do? When they have to squander their revenues in this way, how can they afford to pay suitable salaries to their officers? The Residents are all-powerful in Native States. The Government believes what they say as Gospel truth, and therefore the native chiefs naturally fear and respect them.

more even than they do the Viceroy himself. When any high European officer goes to see a Native State, the Resident orders grand preparations to be made for his reception, in order that the visitor may praise him for his good administration. The present Liberal Government should take all these things into consideration and put a stop to the evil in question. It should show to the world that it is not only liberal in name, but also liberal in deed. The Native States add to the glory of the British Empire. To do any wrong to them is foul play or rather dishonesty on the part of the paramount power.

The *Ahsan-al-Akhbār* of the 27th October (received on the 10th November) refers to the

Circulation,
115 copies.

The construction of a Muhammadan mosque at London.

determination of the King of Greece to build two mosques in Greece at the public cost for the use of his Musalman subjects, and urges that the English Government should also construct a mosque in London for the use of the Indian Musalmans there. The number of Musalmans in London is increasing every year. When the Government maintains a large ecclesiastical department for the benefit of the Christians, it would not be too much to ask it to construct a single mosque at London. If it did this, it would earn the gratitude of the whole Muhammadan population of India.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Indian Punch* (Lucknow) of the 8th November pub-

Circulation,
188 copies.

The alleged oppression of the people by the police at Benares.

lishes a picture in which the police are represented as oppressing the people at Benares.

The *Aftab-i-Panjāb* (Lahore) of the 7th November, in

The water supply and the Hindus, Lahore.

regard to the water-works at Lahore, says that the Hindus were already prejudiced against the use of this water. The practice on the part of the sweepers of taking water from the water-pipes and

washing their dirty hands near the pipes makes them still more averse to the use of this wholesome water. The Municipal Committee should adopt some suitable measures in order that the Hindus may have no objection to use this water.

Circulation,
125 copies.

The *Anwār-al-Akhbār* (Lucknow) of the 20th October (received on the 11th November) publishes a long article communicated by one Murad Ali of Ajmere. The writer complains that the Inspector in charge of the police-station at Ajmere, who is a Kazi, is quite unfit for his post. He is a very lazy man and no one fears him. Ajmere is surrounded on all sides by Native States, in which there are many tribes, such as Mīnas, Bhils, &c., whose hereditary profession is robbery, and therefore cases of theft and robbery are very frequent in that town. No less than fifty robberies must have been committed in Ajmere within the last one year, some of which were of a very daring kind. Some time ago a Seth of Jaipur was robbed near Ajmere. The thieves carried away about five thousand rupees worth of jewellery and so severely beat him that he died after a few days. Only about two weeks ago some man killed a prostitute named Ashuran, threw her body into a well, and stole all her jewellery, valued at fourteen or fifteen hundred rupees. The present City Inspector of Police generally does not succeed in tracing thefts. Some European Inspector, or some able native police officer, such as Muhammad Khan, Muhammad Abdulla Khan, or Munshi Din Dayal, should be placed in charge of the police-station at Ajmere.

Circulation,
150 copies.

The *Panjab Punch* (Lahore) of the 8th November publishes a picture in which the editor is represented as presenting a petition to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjab, praying for the payment of compensation to those men whose houses were undermined and demolished by water owing to the late reservoir

The payment of compensation to those men whose houses were destroyed by water owing to the reservoir accident at Lahore.

accident at Lahore. In the letter-press the editor states that the men have been rendered houseless. The Municipal Committee and the contractor do not listen to them. But really something should be done for them.

The *Panjabi Akhbār* (Lahore) of the 2nd November states that Mr. S. Blunt has lately been publishing articles on Islam in order to obtain notoriety. His articles have supplied our Anglo-Indian contemporaries with the opportunity of expressing their own strange ideas on the subject. The *Panjabi Akhbār* then gives the substance of one of Mr. Blunt's articles which was noticed by the *Civil and Military Gazette* in a late issue, and remarks that such articles were also published by English newspapers before the late Russo-Turkish war. They all urged that the European powers should divide the Turkish Empire among themselves. This has been done, and a large portion of Turkey has been seized by them. Now it is prophesied that the Sultan will be expelled from Europe in 1883. This prediction may be fulfilled. As all the European powers are bent on the expulsion of the Turks from Europe, or rather on the entire extirpation of the Turkish Empire, it is beyond the shadow of a doubt that it will cease to exist ere long. Mr. Blunt has made a great mistake in confining the khilafat to the Kuresh tribe, and in saying that the Sultan will make Baghdad or Damascus his capital after his expulsion from Europe. The Christians will not like to see Jerusalem remain in the possession of the Mussalmans. They will never allow the Turks to rule even in Asia. But it should be remembered that the destruction of Muhammadan States cannot in any way affect the inherent virtues of Islam. The conduct of the Christian powers of Europe towards the Turks will clearly show how far they are free from religious prejudice!

Circulation,
300 copies.

The *Victoria Paper* of the 8th November complains that the *Akhbār-i-Ām* has very severely attacked Lord Lytton, Dr. Leitner, the

The *Akhbār-i-Ām*, Lahore.

Circulation,
900 copies.

Panjab University, and the Council of Regency at Patiala. It has lately used very harsh and indecent terms* in regard to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjab and the Secretary to the Panjab Government. Was Act IX. of 1878 enacted merely for show? Why does not Government take action against that paper under the provisions of that Act? If the Council of Regency at Patiala commits any illegal acts, the newspapers should of course criticise its conduct. But no newspaper should speak in Billingsgate of the officers at the head of an administration. As regards the employment by the members of the Council of Regency at Patiala of their relatives in the service of the State, there is no country in the world in which the relatives of high officers are not employed in the public service of that country. There is hardly any department or any district in British India in which some officers are not found to have some of their relatives employed in the public service. There seems to be nothing objectionable in this as long as they perform their duties honestly. If there is any reason to doubt their honesty, they may be transferred to different places.

* The *Victoria Paper* seems to refer to that article of the *Akhbar-i-Am*, an abstract translation of which was given at page 619 of the Selections from vernacular newspapers for the week ending the 25th October, 1881.

LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
1	<i>Afshar-i-Hind</i>	... Jalandhar,	Urdu	Weekly	... Barkat Ali	1881. Novr. 5th & 12th	Novr. 9th & 15th respectively.	...
2	<i>Afshar-i-Panjab</i>	... Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	... Divan Buta Singh,	7th & 11th	10th & 14th respectively.	...
3	<i>Agra Akhbar</i>	... Agra	Ditto	Weekly	... Khwaja Yusuf Ali,	7th	11th	225 copies.
4	<i>Akbar-al-Akhbar</i>	... Amroha	Ditto	Ditto	... Ali Husain Khan	Octr. 27th & 3rd Novr.	10th	115 "
5	<i>Ain-al-Akhbar</i>	... Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	... Dilawar Ali	Novr. 8th	14th	64 "
6	<i>Akhbar-i-Alam</i>	... Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	... Kamta Prasad	12th	15th	140 "
7	<i>Akhbar-i-Am</i>	... Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	... Mukund Ram	9th & 12th	12th & 15th	1,700 "
8	<i>Akhbar-i-Hind</i>	... Lucknow,	Ditto	Weekly	... Mirza Faiyaz Beg	8th	respectively.	80 "
9	<i>Akhbar-i-Tamouni,</i>	... Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	... Furzan Chand	"	11th	125 "
10	<i>Akmal-al-Akhbar</i>	... Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	... Fakhr-al-din	"	12th	80 "
11	<i>Aligarh Institute Gazette.</i>	... Aligarh	Urd u - Eng- lish.	Bi-weekly	... Golab Rai	" 8th & 12th	11th & 14th respectively.	276 copies (in- cluding 68 co- pies taken by Govt.)
12	<i>Anand Kadamini</i>	... Mirzapur,	Hindi	Monthly	... Banl Prasad Sarma,	For the month of Bhado.	12th	...
13	<i>Anjuman-i-Hind</i>	... Lucknow,	Urdu	Weekly	... Chandan Lal	Novr. 5th	10th	135 copies.
14	<i>Anjuman-i-Panjab</i>	... Lahore	Urdu - Eng- lish.	Ditto	... Mir Nisâr Ali	" 8th	12th	425 copies (in- cluding 200 copies taken by Govt.)

List of papers examined—(continued).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
15	<i>Insar-al-Akhbar</i> ...	Lucknow, ...	Urdu	Weekly	Tegh Bahadur ...	1881. Octr. 20th & 27th	Novr. 11th	125 copies.
16	<i>Arqa Patrika</i> ...	Benares ...	Hindi-Eng-lish.	Monthly	Rev. John Hewlett, ...	Novr. 1st	"	1,150 "
17	<i>Ashraf-al-Akhbar</i> ...	Delhi ...	Urdu	Tri-monthly,	Mirza Khan	11th	13th	100 "
18	<i>Shariat Bandha</i> ...	Aligarh ...	Hindi	Weekly	Tota Ram	Octr. 31st	"	147 "
19	<i>Ushak-i-Quisari</i> ...	Bareilly ...	Urdu	Ditto	Thakur Prasad	Novr. 5th	11th	225 "
20	<i>Dakshin-i-Nihandri</i> ...	Rampur ...	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Husain,	7th	10th	410 "
21	<i>Gulasta-i-Benares</i> ...	Benares ...	Ditto	Ditto	Fida Husain	8th	12th	115 "
22	<i>Gurmukhi Akhbar</i> ...	Lahore ...	Gurmukhi ...	Ditto	Gurmukh Singh	9th	15th	300 "
23	<i>Gwalior Gazette</i> ...	Gwalior ...	Hindi-Urdu,	Ditto	...	6th	12th	...
24	<i>Baiyat-i-Jawidani</i> ...	Agra ...	Urdu	Tri-monthly,	Jhabbe Lal	10th	14th	80 "
25	<i>Indian Punch</i> ...	Lucknow, ...	Ditto	Weekly	Noroz Ali Khan	8th	11th	...
26	<i>Jaipur Gazette</i> ...	Jaipur ...	Hindi	Bi-weekly	Mahabir Prasad	9th & 12th	12th & 14th respectively.	188 "
27	<i>Jaiva-i-Tar</i> ...	Meerut ...	Urdu	Weekly	Rae Ganeshi Lal	1st	15th	50 "
28	<i>Kashi Patrika</i> ...	Benares ...	Hindi-Urdu,	Ditto	Baleshwar Prasad...	11th	14th	725 copies (including 370 copies taken by Govt.)
29	<i>Kaukab-i-Hind</i> ...	Lucknow, ...	Urdu	Bi-monthly,	Rev. T. Craven	4th	9th	310 copies.
30	<i>Kavi Vachan Sudha</i> ...	Benares ...	Hindi	Weekly	Chintamani Rao	7th	15th	350 "
31	<i>Khair Khudh-i-Alam</i> ...	Delhi ...	Urdu	Ditto	Mir Hasan	8th	12th	90 "
32	<i>Khair Khudh-i-Pan-jab.</i>	Gujran-wala.	Ditto	Ditto	Brij Lal	4th	9th	600 "

33	<i>Koh-i-Nūr</i>	Lahore	Ditto	...	Bi-weekly	Jawwad Ali	...	9th & 12th	...	12th & 15th respectively.	490 copies (including 86 copies taken by Govt.)
34	<i>Lytton Gazette</i>	Delhi	Ditto	...	Bi-monthly,	Bulaqi Das	...	8th	...	12th	150 copies.
35	<i>Marwar Gazette</i>	Jodhpur	Hindi-Urdu	...	Weekly	Gobardhan Das	...	7th	...	11th	100 "
36	<i>Washir-i-Qaisar</i>	Lucknow	Urdu	...	Ditto	Ghulam Muhammad	...	8th	...	10th	200 "
37	<i>Mikir-i-Nimroz</i>	Bijnor	Ditto	...	Ditto	Muhib-ul-lah	...	"	...	11th	90 "
38	<i>Mirat-ul-Hind</i>	Lucknow	Ditto	...	Monthly	Krishn Narain	...	For the month of October.	...	"	245 "
39	<i>Mitra Vids</i>	Lahore	Hindi	...	Weekly	Mukund Ram	...	Novr. 7th	...	"	250 "
40	<i>Mulla-i-Nār</i>	Cawnpore,	Urdu	...	Ditto	Nabi Baksh	...	10th	...	14th	32 "
41	<i>Nasir-i-Azim</i>	Moradabad	Ditto	...	Ditto	Amjid Ali	...	7th	...	10th	120 "
42	<i>Nasiri Hind</i>	Allahabad,	Ditto	...	Ditto	Abdul Latif	...	6th & 13th	...	9th & 15th respectively.	...
43	<i>Nairang Mazdmsa</i>	Muttra	Ditto	...	Monthly	Meva Ram	...	For the month of October.	...	15th	193 "
44	<i>Najmal Akhbar</i>	Etawah	Ditto	...	Weekly	Ruh-ul-sh Khan	...	Novr. 8th	...	9th	200 "
45	<i>Nasim-i-Agra</i>	Agra	Ditto	...	Ditto	Janna Das	...	7th	...	14th	325 "
46	<i>Nasim-i-Hind</i>	Fatehpur,	Ditto	...	Ditto	Ambika Prasad	...	8th	...	10th	106 "
47	<i>Nār Afshan</i>	Ludhiana,	Ditto	...	Ditto	Revd. E. M. Wherry,	...	10th	...	12th	700 "
48	<i>Nār-al-Anwar</i>	Cawnpore,	Ditto	...	Ditto	Muhammad Yaqub,	...	12th	...	"	337 "
49	<i>Oudh Akhbar</i>	Lucknow,	Ditto	...	Daily	Sheo Prasad	...	9th to 15th	...	9th to 15th respectively.	715 copies (including 90 copies taken by Govt.)
50	<i>Oudh Punch</i>	Ditto	Ditto	...	Weekly	Sajjad Husain	...	8th	...	12th	600 copies.
51	<i>Panjabi Akhbar</i>	Lahore	Ditto	...	Bi-weekly	Muhammad Azim	...	2nd & 5th	...	14th	300 "
52	<i>Panjab Punch</i>	Ditto	Ditto	...	Weekly	Fateh-al-din	...	1st & 8th	...	9th & 15th respectively.	150 "
53	<i>Patiala Akhbar</i>	Patiala	Ditto	...	Ditto	Rikhi Kesh	...	7th	...	10th	300 "
54	<i>Prince of Wales Gazette.</i>	Meerut	Ditto	...	Ditto	Rae Ganeshi Lal	...	Octr. 28th	...	15th	50 "
55	<i>Rafah-i-Am</i>	Sialkot	Ditto	...	Weekly	Divan Chand	...	Novr. 8th	...	"	600 "

List of papers examined—(concluded).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
56	<i>Rahdar-i-Hind</i> ...	Lahore ...	Urdu	Bi-weekly ...	Nadir Ali Shah	1881. Novr. 7th & 10th	1881. Novr. 9th & 41th respectively.	517 copies.
57	<i>Raikhī Akhbar</i> ...	Delhi ...	Ditto	Bi-monthly,	Mahs Narain	8th	10th	...
58	<i>Itihāz-e-Akhbar</i> ...	Moradabad	Ditto	Weekly ...	Bishan Sarup	8th & 10th	"	110
59	<i>Sabha Kapurthala</i> ...	Kapurthala	Ditto	Ditto ...	Sharf-al-din	5th & 12th	9th & 14th respectively.	...
60	<i>Sadiq-al-Akhbar</i> ...	Bhawalpur	Ditto	Ditto ...	Abdul Quds	10th	14th	455
61	<i>Sejān Kirtī Sudhakar.</i>	Udaipur ...	Hindi	Ditto ...	Banshi Dhar	7th	11th	225
62	<i>Shafak-al-Sadur</i> ...	Lahore ...	Arabic	Monthly ...	Maulvi Faizal Hasan.	Sept. 15th	10th	...
63	<i>Shola-i-Tar</i> ...	Cawnpore,	Urdu	Weekly ...	Haider Ali	Novr. 8th	11th	325
64	<i>Tahrib-al-Akhlaq</i> ...	Aligarh ...	Ditto	Monthly ...	Golab Rai	For the month of Ramzan.	9th	94
65	<i>Tibyan-al-Akhbar</i> ...	Lucknow,	Ditto	Bi-monthly,	Muhammed Ali	Novr. 8th	"	...
66	<i>Faiya-i-Hind</i> ...	Meerut ...	Ditto	Weekly ...	Wileyat Ali	Octr. 21st & 28th	12th	...
67	<i>Victoria Paper</i> ...	Sialkot ...	Ditto	Tri-weekly ...	Gyan Chand	Novr. 2nd, 4th, 6th & 8th	9th, 9th, 15th & 15th, res- pectively.	900
68	<i>Prati Dhara</i> ...	Dhar ...	Marathi	Weekly ...	Hari Bhaskar	7th	14th	150
69	<i>Waqiya Alam</i> ...	Ghazipur,	Urdu	Ditto ...	Siraj-al-din Ahmad,	"	10th	125

ALLAHABAD,

PRIYÁ DAS, M.A.,

Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.

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